

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD FOUR CENTS PER COPY. Annual subscription price, \$14.

Volume XXX. No. 162

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EVANS, OR THE STATE.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE IRON MASK.

EDWARD THEATRE, Broadway.—PARASITIC PEASANTS—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

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NILES' GARDEN, Broadway.—THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Broadway.—THE FIVE SINGERS OF NEW YORK.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Broadway.—THE FIVE SINGERS OF NEW YORK.

HILLARY'S HALL, 206 Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THE DITTO BRIGADE.

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The rescued officers, passengers and crew of the steamship *Adriatic*, which was run into and sunk by the British ship *St. Albans* on the 5th inst., arrived at Boston on Saturday night. They report that only eight persons of those on board at the time of the collision are missing.

The government steamship *Vanderbilt* sailed from New York yesterday, by way of Sandy Hook, for Newport, R. I., to tow the *Monitor* to Charleston, S. C., the *Monitor* recently in tow of the *Gettysburg*.

The Board of Delegates of the American Israelites assembled in convention yesterday in the Thirty-fourth street synagogue. Representatives were present from the principal congregations of the country. The report of the Executive Committee was read, officers elected, different committees appointed and some other business transacted, when the Board adjourned till this evening.

Charles Wood, proprietor of a grocery and liquor store at No. 655 Water street, was yesterday committed for examination on suspicion of igniting a fire which was discovered burning on his premises between three and four o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was extinguished after doing damage to the extent of about four hundred and fifty dollars. An investigation of the cellar and other parts of the building indicated that extensive preparations for a fire had been made.

Samuel Nagelschmidt, proprietor of a boot and shoe store at 119 Division street, was also arrested and committed for examination on suspicion of setting fire to his place of business. The fire broke out about one o'clock yesterday morning, but was soon extinguished, and did not do much damage.

As a man and three women were leaving the foot of Pike street last evening in a small boat the flood tide carried them under the stern of a vessel lying at the pier, which the boat struck, instantly capsizing, and all the occupants were thrown into the water, the three women being drowned.

The police magistrates yesterday—about seventy female street walkers of the Fourth ward, arrested by the police on Saturday night, were sentenced to six months each on Blackwell's Island. Morris Duprau and Leonard Ackerson were committed for trial on charge of robbing two discharged soldiers named Edward Couillard and Livingston L. Jones. A man giving his name as George Keim was locked up on charge of breaking into and robbing the house 73 Ninth avenue.

It is said that an extensive plot to rob the banks and exchange offices of New York has recently been discovered, and in consequence all those establishments are now closely guarded.

Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, the authoress, died in Hartford, Connecticut, on Saturday last, aged seventy-four years.

The Chase Faction on Negro Suffrage—The Vagabond Sanders on Southern Rights.

Two remarkable political manifestoes will be found in another part of this paper. The one is addressed "To the Friends of Humanity and Justice," and comes from the radical negro suffrage faction of which Chief Justice Chase is the chief engineer and Presidential champion; and the other is from the rebel vagabond and outlaw, George N. Sanders, in Canada, addressed "To the Patriots of the South"—i. e., the rebels—on Southern rights, and the way to secure those rights by Southern votes. The negro suffrage circular unquestionably lays down the campaign issue of Judge Chase for the Presidency, and we think it quite probable that some such Northern and Southern copperhead and rebel programme as that suggested by Sanders will guide a radical Presidential movement on the other extreme.

The negro suffrage manifesto, emanating doubtless from the get-together of the late Cooper Institute meeting in honor of General Grant, starts from the text—"Shall colored loyal citizens of the United States be deprived of the vote while it is given to white traitors?" "Shall traitors (whites) be rewarded for their treason by giving them the franchise, while loyal men (the Southern blacks) are punished for their loyalty by taking it away?" These questions are repeated in various modifications, and then follows the assertion that "the proposition to deprive the loyal colored citizens of their vote, and to put over and against them the sole power of the State governments (South) into the hands of rebels, is the greatest measure of reconstruction proclaimed by President Johnson." The question is next put—"Shall this proposed measure of the present administration be sanctioned and sustained?" And then this call is made upon the people, "Let the people answer."

Here we have not only the party and the issue for a direct fight with the administration, but a declaration of war and an appeal to the people. Then we have numerous quotations from "high authorities" in support of negro suffrage, and numerous precedents of its exercise, North and South, to show that this extension of the suffrage is not only right and proper, and not at all dangerous, but that, as things now stand all over the country, it is absolutely necessary for the public safety. This circular will be soon broadcast North and South, and upon the claims defined in the issue presented between the black population of the South through all whites, it will have once upon the public mind, especially in the North. Meantime a tour of the Southern States, and in doing all he can in favor of negro suffrage, will follow with such emancipated blacks as are managed until the right to vote is secured. It is not without its effect that "without it the whites will carry the State, in every shape of domination of the nation being settled in a plan of repudiation."

So much for the platform and programme of Judge Chase for the successful administration of President Johnson. Remembered, too, that Judge Chase is a powerful body of electing officers and county houses, internal revenue officers and Treasury agents, President of the university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, on the 1st inst., the graduating class was composed of only four students.

Mr. Mayo, the Mayor of Richmond, on the 7th inst., for the first time since the capture of the city by the national forces, resumed the functions of the office, held his court and dispensed justice.

The people of Upper Canada, our Toronto correspondents inform us, are at present much exercised in mind as to whether the reciprocity treaty will be abrogated. They already realize the severity of the blow which such an event would deal on Canadian enterprise, and it is generally believed that if the treaty should be annulled, the people would endeavor to have their province annexed to the Union.

Blackburn, the alleged yellow fever plotter, and Cleary, the ex-agent of Jake Thompson, will be tried at the ensuing Assizes in Toronto for breach of the neutrality laws. Bennett H. Young, the leader of the St. Albans raiders, is under bail to answer, at the October Assizes in Toronto, to a similar charge.

The first regiment of Vermont cavalry arrived in this city yesterday, and left again for Burlington, Vt., last night.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 1st and Greenock on the 2d inst., with European cargo five days later, passed Father Point last evening.

The political news by this arrival is of little importance.

The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to three and one-half per cent.

United States five-per-cent bonds stood in the London market at 67 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Washington despatch says that official news from Acapulco, Mexico, to the 9th of May gives the intelligence that on the 11th of April the republican forces, under General Regules carried the town of Tecambraro, in the State of Michoacan, by storm, and captured the entire imperial garrison and all their artillery, ammunition and stores. A few days before the imperialists were defeated at three other towns in the same state, and one of them was captured.

Our Baltimore correspondent states that an emissary has been sent to France to ask the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon in Spanish Honduras.

goes to the beaten rebels that they perjure themselves freely, and that they call upon their Northern friends to meet them in convention in New York to "organize a great national party, such as will deter the profligate President and his profligate spies from laying their brutal hands upon innocent men, women, and children," referring, we presume, to the capture of Jeff. Davis and his party. If any thing will serve to turn the scale at Washington in favor of immediate and universal negro suffrage, this programme of Sanders, if attempted, will do it. We suspect that it will be tried.

President Johnson, in view of the difficulties with which he has to grapple, on the right hand and the left, will probably be constrained to call an extra session of Congress. Whatever he may do in the interval to December, in the way of reconstruction, without Congress, will be subject to the question of approval or rejection by Congress. Besides, this whole business of suffrage should now be regulated by an amendment of the federal constitution, and in view of the great political revolution in which we are still involved, there are other constitutional amendments necessary to meet the new order of things before us. For these purposes a convention of all the States would, perhaps, be the best beginning; but even in this view, the shortest road to the object leads through an extra session of Congress.

THE FIRE AT NASHVILLE—DESTRUCTION OF SOUTHERN CITIES.—Our telegrams, published yesterday, gave some details of a terrible fire in Nashville, which destroyed, it is estimated, from eight to ten millions of property. Although the government is a very large loser by this calamity, yet the city itself is a great sufferer. In calculating the cost of the war to the South no estimate has as yet been made of the loss occasioned by the willful or accidental destruction of property in its cities and towns. We are surprised at this, as it is so much tangible wealth wiped out of existence, and which no effort can replace.

Beginning with Harper's Ferry and ending with Nashville, we have a list of about twenty cities which have been in great part destroyed, either by the operations of our arms or by the torch of the incendiary. Let us enumerate them: Harper's Ferry, Hampton, Norfolk, Elizabeth City, Fredericksburg, Pensacola, Grand Gulf, Jackson (Miss.), Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Alexandria (La.), Rome, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston, Fayetteville, Petersburg, Richmond, Selma, Montgomery, Mobile, Augusta and Nashville. We might extend the list so as to cover a number of small towns and villages on the Mississippi and elsewhere, but we have specified sufficient to give an idea of the amount of property that has been needlessly sacrificed. Estimating that merely the loss sustained by the places we have mentioned amounts, exclusive of the cotton and public stores burned, to about two hundred and fifty million dollars. It will be a terrible thing for those on whom the calamity has fallen to reflect that the larger portion of this loss has been occasioned by their own suicidal acts. In their madness and rage at being compelled to succumb to the power of the government against which they had causelessly rebelled they chose, in many instances, to apply the torch to their own public buildings and dwellings. Even after the diabolical spirit that animated their leaders sought gratification in the useless destruction of public and private property. Their fairest cities have been laid waste, not by "the revengeful hand of the Yankee," but by the malignity which preferred to involve whole communities in a common ruin rather than submit with a good grace to the generous terms offered by us. It was well for New Orleans that it had capitulated before this bad example was set. To the fact of its falling into our hands early in the war it undoubtedly owes its preservation. The rebel leaders have always looked forward to the chances of their recapturing it, and they therefore did not direct against it the diabolical plots which subsequently embraced other cities, Northern as well as Southern, in their plans of destruction.

It is not, unhappily, on the immediate authors of this unjustifiable sacrifice of property that its consequences will fall. Those who have directed it are not likely ever again to have any interest or stake in the communities that they have thus injured. But the property owners themselves are in great part to blame for it. If, when the foul spirit of treason had first begun to raise its head, they had exercised their influence and opposed a bold front to it, they would not now be lamenting over the wreck of all that made life agreeable or valuable to them.

THE JOLLIEST PEOPLE IN NEW YORK.—Are the returned soldiers who have passed through the hands of the paymaster. They heed not the register of the thermometer a button. The heat has no terrors for these sun-dried heroes, and they go jauntingly about with as much sang froid as if they owned the whole metropolis. It is refreshing to see them enjoying themselves so thoroughly after their arduous campaigns and long privation of the comforts of life. They are quiet, well-conducted and orderly, too, in their jollity, giving no cause for any one. For the present they are *sui generis* returned soldiers, with all the rollicking habits that belong to that peculiar class; but in a short time they will be absorbed into the common element of civil life, and become sober citizens again, full of splendid reminiscences for the fireside story, and bearing with them through life the proud remembrance that they were once soldiers of the grand army that saved the Republic.

THE RUSH TO EUROPE.—The celebrated saying of Bishop Berkeley appears to be reversed this summer, for it is eastward that the star of empire is taking its way. All the stars of the Empire City are converging towards Europe, and their satellites in the other cities of the Union are following in the same course. For many years past there has not been so large an exodus to the Old World as at present. Every steamer takes out its living cargo of tourists. The State Department is inundated with applicants for passports. The leading cities of Europe will present a strange contrast to the last four years in the presence of gay Americans, who will appear in throngs, with light hearts, heavy purses and high heads, in this season. There will be no class of visitors so courted and petted; for success, we know, is the best passport to society everywhere, and we are now the greatest and most successful nation in the world; we shall be regarded as "cored guests wherever we go."

THE WEALTH OF THE NATION AND THE DUTY OF AMERICANS.

We publish to-day some interesting information concerning the mineral wealth of the United States. It is accompanied by a map showing the subdivisions of the gold-bearing region of North America, as occupied by the great commercial Powers. It will be seen at a glance what portion the United States possesses of this invaluable domain, and how far the monarchies of Europe have encroached and are likely to encroach upon this sound specie basis of the Republic. Other important statistical statements are included in our article.

The American people will observe from this exposition the vast extent of their gold and silver regions, their immense coal beds and their other mineral resources, which are scarcely as yet developed, and which may be pronounced, in every sense of the word, inexhaustible. What is now required is the perfect development of these regions; and this is the precise period in which this question can be appropriately discussed.

We have gone through four years of terrible war. It has been a war that would have exhausted the resources and paralyzed the power of any other people on the face of the globe. With us it has had a contrary effect. It has been almost a blessing in disguise; for it has demonstrated the strength of republican institutions, and settled forever those vexed questions which have been a perplexity to our people and statesmen since the foundation of the government. It has unlocked the hitherto prison barred resources of the South, and been to that portion of the nation as good as half a century in the march of enlightened progress. The war has tutored our people in all those elements which go to constitute a great and enduring republic. It has enured them to toil, deprivation, danger and disaster; it has taught them the value of energy, courage and independence; and it has shown them that, both North and South, the same patriotic blood flows through the same veins, and that, again united, they become a fixed and homogeneous people, more strongly riveted together than if they were clasped in bands of steel. The prompt disbanding of the armies of the Union after the surrender of the rebel forces gives confidence to our late foes at home, and the dismantling of our navy gives assurance to foreign nations that the end of the rebellion means peace with the world.

Now, what shall be done with the great mass of men who have by the cessation of hostilities been thrown back upon their old avocations? A great many of them are disinclined to return to the bench, the workshop or the counting room; but, having become accustomed to an independent and adventurous life, they are eager to fill any position that will secure them an honest livelihood untrammelled by the restrictions of ordinary business. And now comes spread before them, like a glorious panorama, the silver terraces and the range of gigantic golden mountains stretching from one end of the continent to the other. Here is the field for the exercise of the ripened energies of our young men; here is the domain designed by nature for development at just such hands as theirs; and here is the spot, above all others, where independence can be secured and a future life of ease and contentment obtained. It is the duty of Americans to see that these rich localities are occupied by themselves, and it is likewise in the foreign immigrant to cast his eyes thitherward before he settles down to inevitable toil, followed by disease and death, in the crowded cities.

There is a great demand for mechanics and laborers in all the new States and Territories, at good wages—four dollars a day, in gold. Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Oregon and Washington, to say nothing of California, require men of muscle in any number. Here is the theatre for the expansion of American energies and ideas, and here we will find, within a few brief years, a great people, moved by all the instincts and impulses of the go-ahead American nation. It is much better, more profitable, healthier and more honorable for our disbanded soldiers to go to our own gold and silver dominions than to engage in senseless and unlawful raids upon the soil of Mexico. That peril will fall into our lap when fully ripe, and all attempts to precipitate that event are, at this time, premature and dangerous. We again invite the attention of our people, as well as that of the strangers coming to our shores, to the valuable information in this connection given in another part of this day's HERALD.

ARMY PROMOTIONS—GENERAL ORD.—There are now in progress great changes in the army. There is at once a disbandment and a reorganization. In the latter process, intended to make the old United States Army fit for the present needs of the country, a great many tardy recognitions of service are likely to be made, and many gallant fellows will get the brevets they have so nobly earned. We hope that in these recognitions General E. O. Ord will not be forgotten. We take more especial notice of this officer's claims just now because no part of the press has sufficiently noted the last and perhaps greatest of his many brilliant achievements. We allude to the great march by which, in the last operations in Virginia, he succeeded in putting his corps, in accordance with the plans of General Grant, between General Lee and Lynchburg. It was, quite as much as any other single achievement, the one that compelled the surrender of General Lee. Sheridan had before only cavalry there, and Lee was able to drive the cavalry. When he had done so he came upon Ord's infantry, and then for the first time saw how utterly hopeless his position was. The man who marched his troops thirty-six hours to get them in that place, and had them there in time, deserves a very distinct recognition of that service.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.—The famous John Minor Botts has turned up in Richmond. During the war he remained a neutral on his Virginia plantation, dispensing his hospitalities to both sides—a dinner to General Lee yesterday, and a dinner to General Meade to-day. Now Mr. Botts appears in Richmond as the rightful master of ceremonies in the work of reconstruction; but, in demanding that the new State of West Virginia shall be annexed to the Old Dominion, he is asking too much. He might as well demand the restoration of Extra Billy Smith as the rightful Governor of the State. Like the loss of her constitution of slavery, and the loss of all her contributions of men, money and property to the cause of Jeff. Davis, Old Virginia must make up her mind to the loss of West Virginia as a loss which cannot be repaired. It is a divorce

which cannot be repealed without the consent of the other party, and the other party is not Wheeling better than Richmond.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR FEELING.—The British aristocracy feel deeply and suffer painfully from the downfall of their American ally and protégé, Jeff. Davis. The London *Herald*, for instance, of May 26, in a leading article on the folly of the panic in France in reference to Mexico, says that "the assassination of Abraham Lincoln has given the Tennessee ruffian (Andrew Johnson) the power to fulfil his own prophecy. He can say to Napoleon, 'Take your troops away, or I will drive them away,' and we suppose that if he does he will be applauded by the French liberals, who, although well knowing that the triumph of the North must be followed by these serious difficulties between it and their own country, have raved with frantic delight over that triumph, just as our English liberals—as bitter enemies as their French brethren of their own country and of true liberty—have hailed with joy every victory which precipitated the day in which the blood of gallant Englishmen must flow in desperate combat with Yankee mercenaries."

This angry rignarole shows how the wind is blowing on the other side of the water. The liberals there rejoice in our victories as their own. The feudal aristocracy of England howl over them as so many defeats of "true liberty." The apprehended tornado of public opinion is not far behind. "After me," said Louis XV. of France—"after me comes the deluge."

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FAILURE—GENERAL HALLECK THE MAN.—The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have at last, it appears, reached the mystery of General Hooker's failure at Chancellorsville. They have discovered that he was not, during that terrible three days' struggle in a demoralized condition, but wide awake and dully sober; and they have something more to say. They say, in regard to General Halleck, who at that time was general-in-chief at Washington, that had he shown the same zeal and activity in assisting General Hooker that he displayed subsequently in assisting General Meade, the result of the Chancellorsville campaign "would have been far more decisive than it was." Halleck, therefore, as usual, comes in as the Marplot who has spoiled the plans and the hopes of our unfortunate generals in the field. It was a lucky day for the country when Halleck was superseded by General Grant.

THE COMING FOURTH OF JULY—OUR SOLDIERS.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has thrown